

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

YVONNE CLAYTON	§	
	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. 4:24-cv-01716
Plaintiff	§	
	§	
VS.	§	
	§	
A-1 Z-1 PROPERTY, L.L.C. and	§	
BIG C, LLC	§	
	§	
Defendants	§	

FIRST-AMENDED COMPLAINT

TO THE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE:

COMES NOW, Plaintiff YVONNE CLAYTON and files this First-Amended Complaint against A-1 Z-1 PROPERTY, L.L.C. and BIG C, LLC (“Defendants”). BIG C, LLC owns, controls, manages, and operates a business named BIG C MARKET on property that is not ADA-compliant. A-1 Z-1 PROPERTY, L.L.C. owns, controls, manages, and rents the real estate, property, and improvements in Pasadena, Texas, where a business named BIG C MARKET operates. Ms. CLAYTON respectfully shows that the Defendants’ real estate, property, and improvements at the location are not accessible to individuals with mobility impairments and disabilities, in violation of federal law.

I. CLAIM

1. Plaintiff YVONNE CLAYTON, a person with a physical disability and mobility impairments, brings this action for declaratory and injunctive relief, attorney’s fees, costs, and litigation expenses against Defendants for violations of Title III of the

Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§12181, *et seq.* (“ADA”), and its attendant regulations, the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (“ADAAG”).

2. Defendants refused to provide Ms. CLAYTON and others similarly situated with sufficient ADA-compliant parking in the parking lot that serves BIG C MARKET. At the Pasadena location, there are no ADA-compliant van-accessible spaces on the shortest access route to the business. In addition, there are no ADA-required handicapped parking signs.

Based on these facts, Defendants have denied Ms. CLAYTON the ability to enjoy the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations at BIG C MARKET.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §1343(a)(3) & (a)(4) for violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §12101, *et seq.*

4. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b), as the events complained of occurred in Pasadena, Texas, where the BIG C MARKET business is located.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff YVONNE CLAYTON is a resident of Harris County, Texas. Ms. CLAYTON has a disability, as established by the federal government and the Social Security Administration. Ms. CLAYTON has a disabled placard on her vehicle as issued by the State of Texas. Ms. CLAYTON has significant mobility impairments and uses

assistive devices for mobility. She is a “qualified individual with a disability” within the meaning of ADA Title III.

6. Defendant A-1 Z-1 PROPERTY, L.L.C. owns, manages, controls, and leases the improvements and building where the BIG C MARKET business is situated. The address of BIG C MARKET is 2501 Preston Avenue, Pasadena, Texas 77503. The business is a place of public accommodation, operated by a private entity, whose operations affect commerce within the meaning of Title III of the ADA.

7. Defendant A-1 Z-1 PROPERTY, L.L.C. is the owner of the property. Defendant is a domestic limited liability company. Defendant can be served process via service to its Registered Agent, Zulfiqar Ali, at 5911 Briar Hill Court, Sugar Land, Texas 77479, as indicated by records from the Texas Secretary of State.

8. Defendant BIG C, LLC owns, controls, manages, and operates the BIG C MARKET business. Defendant is a domestic limited liability company. Defendant can be served process via service to its Registered Agent, Susan D. Lyon, at 7 Walden Court, Lufkin, Texas 75901, as indicated by records from the Texas Secretary of State.

II. FACTS

9. BIG C MARKET is a business establishment and place of public accommodation in Pasadena, Texas. BIG C MARKET is situated on real estate, property, and improvements owned, controlled, managed, and leased out by A-1 Z-1 PROPERTY, L.L.C.

10. BIG C MARKET is not accessible to disabled individuals because it has no ADA-compliant van-accessible spaces on the shortest access route to the business. At the Pasadena location, there are none whatsoever on the premises. In addition, there are

no ADA-required handicapped parking signs.

11. Pictures taken at the location prove this:



BIG C MARKET business in Pasadena, Texas. There is no ADA-compliant van-accessible space (96" wide with 96" side access aisle) near the business entrance on the shortest possible access route. In addition, there are no ADA-required handicapped parking signs.



BIG C MARKET business in Pasadena, Texas. There is no ADA-compliant van-accessible space (96" wide with 96" side access aisle) near the business entrance on the shortest possible access route. In addition, there are no ADA-required handicapped parking signs.



BIG C MARKET business in Pasadena, Texas. There is no ADA-compliant van-accessible space (96" wide with 96" side access aisle) near the business entrance on the shortest possible access route. In addition, there are no ADA-required handicapped parking signs.

12. The Plaintiff went to the BIG C MARKET property in April of 2024.

13. In encountering and dealing with the lack of an accessible facility, the Plaintiff experienced difficulty and discomfort. These violations denied Plaintiff the full and equal access to facilities, privileges and accommodations offered by the Defendants. Plaintiff intends to return to BIG C MARKET. By not having an ADA-compliant parking area, the Plaintiff's life is negatively affected because she is not able to safely access the location without fear of being struck by a vehicle. This causes the Plaintiff depression, discomfort, and emotional stress and the Plaintiff is prevented from resuming a normal lifestyle and enjoying access to businesses in her area.

14. Additionally, on information and belief, the Plaintiff alleges that the failure to remove the barrier was intentional because: (1) this particular barrier is intuitive and obvious; (2) the Defendants exercised control and dominion over the conditions at this location and, therefore, the lack of accessible facilities was not an “accident” because Defendants intended this configuration; (3) Defendants have the means and ability to make the change; and (4) the changes to bring the property into compliance are “readily achievable.”

15. At the Pasadena location, there are no ADA-compliant van-accessible spaces on the shortest access route to the business. In addition, there are no ADA-required handicapped parking signs, thus deterring disabled patrons from accessing the business.

16. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C. §12101, has been federal law for over 30 years. These are blatant violations of the ADA.

III. CAUSE OF ACTION - VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101

17. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth at length herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this complaint.

18. Under the ADA, it is an act of discrimination to fail to ensure that the privileges, advantages, accommodations, facilities, goods and services of any place of public accommodation are offered on a full and equal basis by anyone who owns, leases, or operates a place of public accommodation. See 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a). Discrimination is defined, inter alia, as follows:

a. A failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices,

or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the accommodation would work a fundamental alteration of those services and facilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).

b. A failure to remove architectural barriers where such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2) (A)(iv). Barriers are defined by reference to the ADAAG, found at 28 C.F.R., Part 36, Appendix “D.”

c. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

19. Here, the Defendants did not provide a sufficient number of ADA-compliant van-accessible parking spaces in its parking lot, although doing so is easily and readily done, and therefore violated the ADA.

IV. RELIEF REQUESTED

Injunctive Relief

20. Ms. CLAYTON will continue to experience unlawful discrimination as a result of the Defendants’ refusal to comply with the ADA. Injunctive relief is necessary so she and all individuals with disabilities can access the Defendants’ property equally, as required by law, and to compel Defendants to repave and restripe the parking lot to

comply with the ADA. Injunctive relief is also necessary to compel Defendants to keep the property in compliance with federal law.

Declaratory Relief

21. Ms. CLAYTON is entitled to declaratory judgment concerning Defendants' violations of law, specifying the rights of individuals with disabilities to access the goods and services at the Defendants' location.

22. The facts are undisputed and Defendants' non-compliance with the ADA has been proven through on-site photographs. Plaintiff proves a *prima facie* case of ADA violations by the Defendant.

Attorney's Fees and Costs

23. Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees, litigation costs, and court costs, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

V. PLAINTIFF HAS STANDING

24. The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit is clear with regard to ADA standing and set forth its reasoning in *Frame v. Arlington*, 657 F.3d 215 (5th Cir. 2011)(*cert. denied*): "Article III standing requires a plaintiff seeking injunctive relief to allege 'actual or imminent' and not merely 'conjectural or hypothetical' injury."

25. In this manner, the Fifth Circuit ruled in *Frame* that for a person to have standing and bring an ADA claim, the person must allege the inability to access the goods, facilities, and services that the defendant offers. As applied to the instant case, the Plaintiff alleges that he is unable to fully access the goods, facilities, and services at the Defendants' property because the property is not accessible and is not ADA-compliant. The Plaintiff lives in Harris County, has visited the Defendant's property, has the intent

to return, but was ‘deterred from visiting or patronizing the accommodation,’ thus meeting the requirements for standing in *Frame*.

25. Again, the Fifth Circuit emphasizes how standing is met by ADA claimants: “Once a plaintiff has actually become aware of discriminatory conditions existing at a public accommodation, the plaintiff has suffered an injury.” See *Frame v. Arlington*, 657 F.3d 215 (5th Cir. 2011)(cert. denied), quoting *Pickern v. Holiday Foods Inc.*, 293 F.3d 1133, 1136-37 (9th Cir. 2002). Thereby, Plaintiff meets the Fifth Circuit standard under *Frame* to allege and plead a sufficient cause of action.

27. Plaintiff also alleges that her day-to-day life has been negatively impacted by the Defendants’ refusal to bring the property into ADA compliance. Thus, Plaintiff meets the second prong of the Fifth Circuit’s requirement for standing in ADA cases: a) intent to return; and b) negative impact on day-to-day life. See *Frame v. Arlington*, *supra*.

28. The parking layout at Defendants’ location creates a hazardous condition because: 1) there are no van-accessible spaces and a customer cannot safely exit their vehicle and remove their mobility aids (cane, walker or wheelchair); 2) there are no disabled / handicapped spaces whatsoever, thus forcing disabled customers to park far from the store entrance; and 3) lack of markings / proper signage which allows vehicles to park everywhere, thus creating the likelihood that the Plaintiff could be injured by another vehicle as Plaintiff is offloading mobility assistance devices (cane, walker, wheelchair, etc.) These conditions make it appear that Plaintiff is unwelcome at Defendants’ property. Thus, the Plaintiff is deterred from accessing BIG C MARKET and meets the pleading standard under *Frame* to show standing and seek injunctive relief.

29. Intent to Return. Plaintiff has the intent to return to BIG C MARKET. The Plaintiff is a resident of Harris County, Texas, and shops locally. The Plaintiff believes it is beneficial to shop locally to save money and provide for the well-being of her family. Not having access to local businesses (because of her disability) negatively impacts the Plaintiff's daily life. Not being able to patronize local shops and stores negatively impacts Plaintiff in her day-to-day life.

VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

THEREFORE, Ms. CLAYTON respectfully requests this Court award the following relief:

A. A permanent injunction, compelling Defendants to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act; and enjoining Defendants from violating the ADA and from discriminating against Ms. CLAYTON and those similarly situated, in violation of the law;

B. A declaratory judgment that Defendants' actions are a violation of the ADA;

C. Find that Ms. CLAYTON is the prevailing party in this action, and order Defendants liable for Plaintiff's attorney's fees, costs, and litigation expenses; and,

D. Grant such other and additional relief to which Plaintiff may be entitled in this action.

DATED: August 24, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

BY: /S/ R. Bruce Tharpe
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